10/626,609

WEST Search History

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DATE: Monday, April 24, 2006

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☐	L9	l7 not l5	83
☐	L8	select$ and marker	153392
☐	L7	L6 same (select$ or marker)	84
☐	L6	indoleacetamide or (indole adj acetamide) or naphthaleneacetamide or (naphthalene adj acetamide)	248
☐	L5	L4 and ((800/278).ccls. or (800/294).ccls. or (435/468).ccls. or (435/469).ccls. or (800/290).ccls.)	8
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☐	L3	ebinuma.in. and hiroyasu.in.	10
☐	L2	sugita.in. and koichi.in.	29
☐	L1	etsuko.in. and matsunaga.in.	7

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 8 of 8 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040163143 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L5: Entry 1 of 8 File: PGPB Aug 19, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040163143
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040163143 A1

instant

TITLE: Method for efficiently producing transgenic plant using auxin precursor

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 19, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Matsunaga, Etsuko	Tokyo		JP
Sugita, Koichi	Tokyo		JP
Ebinuma, Hiroyasu	Tokyo		JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/278

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030221210 A1

L5: Entry 2 of 8 File: PGPB Nov 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030221210
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030221210 A1

09/850,091 DBN
filed 5/8/01

TITLE: Method for introducing a gene into a plant using and adventitious bud redifferentiation gene under the control of a light-inducible promoter as a selectable marker gene, and vector for introducing a gene into a plant using the same

CON 09/354,305
7/16/99
6,294,714

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Matsunaga, Etsuko	Tokyo		JP
Kasahara, Takehide	Tokyo		JP

Sugita, Koichi	Tokyo	JP
Ebinuma, Hiroyasu	Tokyo	JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/278; 435/320.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030033639 A1

L5: Entry 3 of 8 File: PGPB Feb 13, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030033639
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030033639 A1

10/201,110 filed 7/24/02

TITLE: Method for introducing gene into plant having improved transformation efficiency

Final R

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 13, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Matsunaga, Etsuko	Tokyo		JP
Sugita, Koichi	Tokyo		JP
Ebinuma, Hiroyasu	Tokyo		JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/294

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20020123623 A1

L5: Entry 4 of 8 File: PGPB Sep 5, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020123623
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020123623 A1

NO

TITLE: Transcription factor controlling phenylpropanoid biosynthesis pathway

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Kawaoka, Akiyoshi	Tokyo		JP
Ebinuma, Hiroyasu	Tokyo		JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.6; 435/320.1, 530/370, 800/278

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6767735 B1

L5: Entry 5 of 8 File: USPT Jul 27, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6767735
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6767735 B1

NO

TITLE: Vector for introducing a gene into a plant using a selectable marker

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6326192 B1

L5: Entry 6 of 8 File: USPT Dec 4, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6326192
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6326192 B1

NO

TITLE: Vector for gene transfer into plant allowing optional deletion of marker gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6294714 B1

L5: Entry 7 of 8 File: USPT Sep 25, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6294714
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6294714 B1

NO

TITLE: Method for introducing a gene into a plant using an adventitious bud redifferentiation gene under the control of a light-inducible promoter as a selectable marker gene, and vector for introducing a gene into a plant using the same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5965791 A

L5: Entry 8 of 8 File: USPT Oct 12, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5965791
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5965791 A

✓

TITLE: Vector for introducing a gene into a plant, and methods for producing transgenic plants and multitudinously introducing genes into a plant using the vector

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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Terms	Documents
L4 and ((800/278).ccls. or (800/294).ccls. or (435/468).ccls. or (435/469).ccls. or (800/290).ccls.)	8

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L10: Entry 29 of 43 File: USPT Jun 22, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6753459 B2
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Transgenic plants and methods for production thereof

Current US Original Classification (1):
800/278

Current US Cross Reference Classification (11):
800/294

CLAIMS:

1. A genetic construct, comprising: a conditionally lethal first gene expressible in a plant cell of a plant, said conditionally lethal first gene being a gene encoding indoleacetamide hydrolase (IAMH); and a second gene expressible in said plant cell, said second gene, when expressed in said plant cell, conferring a non-naturally occurring trait of interest on said plant cell, said second gene being selected from the group consisting of: (a) a gene which, when expressed in said plant cell, confers insect resistance on said plant cell; (b) a gene which, when expressed in said plant cell, confers an output trait on said plant cell; (c) a gene encoding an industrially useful enzyme; (d) a gene encoding a pharmaceutically active compound; (e) a gene encoding rennin or hirudin; and (f) a gene encoding an antisense RNA.

15. A transgenic plant, comprising: a conditionally lethal first gene expressible in a plant cell of said transgenic plant, said conditionally lethal first gene being a gene encoding indoleacetamide hydrolase (IAMH); and a second gene expressible in said plant cell of said transgenic plant, said second gene, when expressed in said plant cell, conferring a non-naturally occurring trait of interest on said plant cell, said second gene being selected from the group consisting of: (a) a gene which, when expressed in said plant cell, confers insect resistance on said plant cell; (b) a gene which, when expressed in said plant cell, confers an output trait on said plant cell; (c) a gene encoding an industrially useful enzyme; (d) a gene encoding a pharmaceutically active compound; (e) a gene encoding rennin or hirudin; and (f) a gene encoding an antisense RNA.

16. A method for selectively removing at least one plant from a growing environment, comprising: transforming at least one plant cell with a genetic construct including: a conditionally lethal first gene expressible in said at least one plant cell, said conditionally lethal first gene being a gene encoding indoleacetamide hydrolase (IAMH); and a second gene expressible in said at least one plant cell, said second gene, when expressed in said at least one plant cell, conferring a non-naturally occurring trait of interest on said at least one plant cell, said second gene being selected from the group consisting of: (a) a gene which, when expressed in said plant cell, confers insect resistance on said plant cell; (b) a gene which, when expressed in said plant cell, confers an output trait on said plant cell; (c) a gene encoding an industrially useful enzyme; (d) a gene encoding a pharmaceutically active compound; (e) a gene encoding rennin or hirudin; and (f) a gene encoding an antisense RNA.; regenerating the at least one plant cell to at least one whole plant; and applying a chemical agent to said at least one

whole plant, said chemical agent being configured to be converted into a phytotoxic agent of said at least one whole plant by one or more gene products of said conditionally lethal gene, wherein said chemical agent comprises an indoleamide or a related auxin derivative that is a substrate for IAMH.

20. A method for selecting a germinating seed or plant embryo comprising a transgene, comprising: providing at least one tranagenic plant cell of a plant seed or plant embryo, said at least one transgenic plant cell including a transgene encoding indoleacetamide hydrolase (IAMH); culturing the at least one transgenic plant cell on a medium comprising an auxin transport inhibitor and an indoleamide or a related auxin derivative that is a substrate for IAMH; and visually identifying the at least one transgenic plant cell by its expression of a sub-lethal auxin-overproduction phenotype.

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L10: Entry 12 of 43 File: PGPB Dec 2, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040244076 A1
TITLE: Method for large scale mutagenesis in crop plants

= 10/750,909

DIV

09/508,378 filed 6/9/00 6,759,565

Current US Classification, US Primary Class/Subclass:
800/278

Current US Classification, US Secondary Class/Subclass:
435/468

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0094] (3) Selection markers and GUS reporter. In addition to the kanamycin selection needed for transformation and the GUS reporter utilized in the trapping systems, a number of markers were used to select for transposition events (Fedoroff and Smith, 1993; Sundaresan et al., 1995). To that end, sterilized seeds were germinated and grown in 0.8% agar-containing Nitsh mediun supplemented with either one or a combination of the following compounds: 20 .mu.g/ml hygromycin (Calbiochem); 0.25 .mu.g/ml naphthalene acetamide (NAM, Sigma); and 100 p.p.b. or 2 p.m. chlorosulfuron (DuPont). GUS staining was done according to Jefferson (1987) and tissue clearing was done according to Beeckman and Engler (1994).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0099] The indole acetic hydrolase (iaaH) gene confers sensitivity to NAM. Sensitive plants develop a callus-like tissue at the root base and die about three weeks after germination, as shown in FIG. 4C. Plants, transformed with Bam35S-Ac are sensitive to 0.25 .mu.g/ml naphthalene acetamide (FIG. 4C, left) while the wild-type is resistant (FIG. 4C, right). NAM sensitivity can be used as a negative selection marker to select against Bam35S-Ac, thus stabilizing new insertions, and/or to select against the donor site in DsE and DsG.

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